

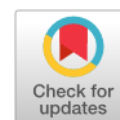
Nour Mufied and His Approach in Writing The Al Mufied Dictionary

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ABSTRACT

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Al-Mufied Dictionary is a modern Indonesian-Arabic dictionary that is widely used by individuals learning Arabic in Indonesia, especially beginners. This dictionary not only provides vocabulary, but also example sentences or phrases that can be applied as needed. This study aims to identify the methods used by Nur Mufied in designing Al-Mufied dictionary and evaluate its strengths and weaknesses. The research method used is library research with qualitative analysis. The data collection technique is done through documentation that explains the structure and method of making this dictionary. In analyzing the data, the researcher traced the literature sources to understand the background and contributions of several figures and dictionaries in this context. The results show that based on the morphological analysis, the method used in the preparation of Al-Mufied dictionary is the root approach and is arranged in alphabetical order in Indonesian. In conclusion, this dictionary is very suitable for students in Indonesia because of its arrangement based on the Indonesian alphabet and the presence of Indonesian phrases that make it easier for readers.

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1. Introduction

A dictionary is a reference source that contains a list of words of a language, arranged alphabetically and accompanied by an explanation of how each word is used (Abdul, 2007). Meanwhile, another definition of a dictionary is a book that contains a lot of vocabulary in a language, complete with explanations and interpretations of its meaning. All information in it is arranged systematically, both by alphabetical order (letter pronunciation) and theme (meaning) (Hayani, 2019). In the preparation of a dictionary, there are criteria and selection of certain

components that must be considered so that it can be said that the dictionary is ideal and easy to use for translating languages (Nurdiana, [2023](#)). Ali Al-Qasimy in Taufiqurrahman's book, argues that a good and complete dictionary appears from the standard components that become the benchmark (mi'yar) of a dictionary (Taufiqurrochman, [2015](#)).

Al-Mufied Indonesian-Arabic Dictionary is organized using the root word method. For example, the word "pukul" and its derivatives are placed after "praise" and before "pula" in alphabetical order. If you can't find the word you're looking for, you'll need to look up its synonyms. The dictionary also contains usage instructions and grammar guidelines, such as about fiil and isim, and provides word labels and abbreviations to make it easier for users to understand the dictionary. The Al-Mufied Indonesian-Arabic Dictionary method used by Nur Mufid includes several techniques, including:

- 1.1. Documentation Technique: Data was collected by means of documentation, namely by collecting and studying relevant literature sources.
- 1.2. Data Triangulation Technique: A data analysis technique used to ensure the accuracy of the research results.
- 1.3. Data Collection Technique: Data is collected by searching for relevant literature sources.
- 1.4. Unicode Technique: Al Mufid is Unicode-based, making it faster in processing complex texts such as Arabic texts.
- 1.5. Alphabetic Virtual Keyboard Technique: Al Mufid is equipped with Arabic and Latin virtual keyboards arranged alphabetically, helping users who are not familiar with the arrangement of letters on the keyboard, especially Arabic keyboards.
- 1.6. Vocabulary Addition Technique: Al Mufid application can add vocabulary that is not available in the software and can be shared with others.
- 1.7. Dictionary Compilation Technique: Nur Mufid used an effective method in compiling Al-Mufied dictionary, which meets 16 of the 25 content components proposed by Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy.

The previous study on the al mufied dictionary is UB Harun ([2019](#)) which discusses the components in the dictionary using the perspective of Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy. The results show that the Al-Mufied Indonesia-Arabic dictionary meets 16 of the 25 content components proposed by Dr. Ali Al-Qasimy, so it can be used as a reference for Indonesian-Arabic translation and Arabic language learning (Harun, [2019](#)). According to Binti Harun in journal (Fadhilah, [2021](#)), of the 25 content components, the Al-Mufied dictionary has fulfilled 16 components which are still

considered ideal and suitable for use.

Other opinions say that the Al Mufied Dictionary has a characteristic that is rarely found in other bilingual dictionaries. Because almost all entries in the Al Mufied Indonesian-Arabic dictionary have been given illustrative examples contextually. Complete with semantic distinctions in the form of sentences to further pamper its users (Umnah et al., [2023](#)). In addition to these opinions, the dictionary author's extensive knowledge and being a native of Indonesia, he has a better understanding of the problems that translators usually face in using dictionaries. It is for these reasons that we will discuss this dictionary

While the writing of this article aims to show the method/presentation of the dictionary structure used both in the macro structure which includes how a dictionary is organized, the micro structure of the dictionary which includes the information arrangement of each entry in the dictionary, the frame structure which is the components that make up the dictionary from the front cover to the back cover, the cross-reference structure which provides reference information on other lemmas in the dictionary and the access structure which makes it easy for users to get or find the information they want to get from the dictionary.

This article is written based on the argument that the compilation of the Mufied dictionary, as a modern Indonesian-Arabic dictionary, has a very relevant approach for learners of Arabic in Indonesia, especially beginners. The dictionary not only provides vocabulary, but also example sentences or phrases that can be applied as needed, making it a very effective learning tool. Through the literature research method with qualitative analysis, the researcher explores the methods used by Nour Mufied in compiling this dictionary. it is hoped that this article can be a reference to the literature on the Al Mufied dictionary.

2. Method

In this research, the approach used is a qualitative approach, and the research method used is library research, library research is a type of research conducted by investigating and examining literature or written sources related to certain topics, by focusing on library materials (Nasyithoh et al., [2021](#)). This research is descriptive, which means that it tries to tell the solution of existing problems now based on data. In other words, this research presents data, analyzes and interprets it (Mulyadi, [2019](#)).

Data collection techniques are carried out by tracing library data sources or books related to research using documentation techniques. data collection is very important, because the data collected will affect the results of the study (Ardila & Hartanto, [2017](#)). Researchers collected various articles and books, with the Al-Mufied Indonesian-Arabic Dictionary written by Nour

Mufied, M.A. as the primary data source.

The data analysis technique applied is qualitative data analysis, after the data is obtained the researcher begins to sort out the data related to this research. The data obtained is qualitative and not in the form of numbers, so it requires careful consideration in dealing with research problems. Data taken from document sources provides descriptive information when analyzed (Sari & Asmendri, 2020). Data analysis technique is a method used to find out how to describe data, data relationships, data semantics and data boundaries that exist in an information system (Edi & Betshani, 2009).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Biography of the Author of Al Mufied Dictionary

The compiler of the Mufied dictionary is Nur Mufid, born in Surabaya on June 20, 1964. His basic education was completed at MI Dungduro Sepanjang Sidoarjo, East Java, and then continued to Pondok Pesantren Langitan Tuban (1979-1982). Nur Mufid continued his undergraduate education at the Department of Arabic Literature, Faculty of Adab IAIN (now UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, and completed it in 1989. After working as a journalist for Jawa Pos from 1989 to 1991, Nur Mufid pursued his Master of Arts (M.A) degree from the Department of Modern Arabic Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Leeds, UK in 1992. Since 1993, Nur Mufid has been a lecturer at the Faculty of Adab IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Besides being active in the academic world, he is also the leader and caretaker of the MAS Dungduro Islamic Boarding School throughout Sidoarjo. The dictionary under study is Al-Mufied Indonesian-Arabic Dictionary compiled by Nur Mufied, M.A, first published in 2010 in Surabaya by Pustaka Progressif. This dictionary has a size of 16.5 x 24.5 cm with a blue cover. In the process of compiling the dictionary, Nur Mufied was assisted by Amany Lubis, who acted as a reviewer and proofreader of the dictionary (Harun, 2019).

3.2. Approach in Al Mufied Dictionary

Al-Mufied Dictionary, made by Nour Mufid Production, is an Indonesian-Arabic dictionary compiled by a professor of Arabic who is experienced in literature and lexicography. The dictionary is the result of the author's combined skills, experience, liveliness, and discipline. The author has a deep understanding of the Arabic language, Arabic culture, Indonesian language, and English. In addition, the author also has a high dedication to Arabic language teaching. The main goal of this dictionary is to provide an accurate and easy-to-use modern dictionary for all people

and learners of Arabic. The dictionary is known for its modern terminology which includes both Indonesian words and their Arabic translations.

The process of writing this dictionary took about ten years. The preparation of Al-Mufied dictionary was triggered by the difficulties commonly faced by students or senior santri in various pesantren. The difficulty lies not in understanding Arabic texts, but in the ability to convey ideas in Arabic. Therefore, Nur Mufied took the initiative to create a dictionary with the aim of helping Arabic learners convey their thoughts and ideas. The researcher could not find the intended purpose of the dictionary by the dictionary maker.

However, in the preface given by KH Abdullah Faqih, the caretaker of Langitan Islamic Boarding School, on the first page of the dictionary, it is revealed that the purpose of compiling Al-Mufied dictionary is in accordance with its name, namely to provide benefits to all its readers and help dictionary users in overcoming difficulties in conveying their ideas or thoughts in Arabic. Theoretically, the dictionary structure has five structures, namely micro structure, macro structure, frame structure, cross-reference structure, and access structure. However, in reality, as shown from the research results, not all dictionaries have a complete structure (Setiawan, 2009). The following dictionary structure is in the al mufied dictionary.

3.2.1 Macro Structure

In relation to macrostructure, Sterkenburg states that macrostructure refers to the list of all words described in a dictionary (Sterkenburg, 2003) in another opinion, Bowker (2003) states that macrostructure essentially refers to the way entries are arranged in a dictionary, and in general, almost every dictionary uses alphabetic order as the basis for displaying a lexicon item in a dictionary. In other words, it can be stated that the macro structure of a dictionary is a way of arranging entries including subentries in a dictionary (Setiawan, 2009)

This dictionary is organized by the alphabetical order method. Words are sorted based on their keywords, and the set of words derived from those keywords are entered into the corpus as sub-entries. All words (entries and sub-entries) are written alphabetically. For example, (*Pukul-memukul-terpukul-pukulan-pemukulan-pemukulan*) The word *pukul* and its derivatives are placed after the word (*puji*) and before the word (*pula*).

Then, in grouping input words using the order of the base word based on alphabetical order, the verb comes first, followed by the noun. For example, the word "*memilih*" is placed above the word "*pilihan*", except in words that do not contain abstract nouns. These names are also arranged

alphabetically. In writing the Arabic entries, this dictionary is also equipped with harakat with the aim of making it easier for the reader to read.

3.2.2 Micro Structure

Microstructure is the information given to each word in the dictionary (Sterkenburg, 2003). It is emphasized by Bowker (2003) that microstructure refers to the arrangement of information for each entry in the dictionary. Some dictionaries may include details such as grammatical information, word classes, pronunciation, usage examples, and synonyms (Setiawan, 2009). The following is an explanation of the microstructure of the Al Mufied dictionary

Table 1. Signs for whole words

(b)	Kata benda
(k)	Kata kerja
(ket)	Kata keterangan
(o)	Ket Obyek
(p)	Partikel
(s)	Kata sifat
(t)	Kata tanya
(pb)	Pribahasa

Table 2. Word abbreviation sign

Adl	Adalah
bhs	Bahasa
bhw	Bahwa
Bio	Biologi
Dll	Dan lain-lain
dipl	Diplomatic
Masy	Masyarakat
Pend	Pendidikan
Dok	Kedokteran

Table 3. Formula

Formula	Indonesian Word	Arabic Translation
Used to replace the input word	Abad (b) -Keemasan	قرن ج قرون قرن ذهبي

Used to replace the input word in the example.	Ada (<i>ket</i>) Di Indonesia Kelompok yang...	وجد: كان: موجودة: وجود: هناك: كائن: حاضر: دائر: من: ما: (الموصولة): من (الموصولة) في إندونيسيا توجد جماعة
Used to differentiate synonyms that exist in the Arabic translation.	Ada baiknya, Sebaiknya	يحسن: يجدر: ينبغي: ومن المفيد
<i>Italic</i> Italics are used to write the number of words in the opening letter between g brackets as well as in some language types. The warp in the example is used to write the synonym of the input word in Arabic.	Bodi (<i>b</i>)-tubuh -Language (<i>b</i>)	جسم ج أجسام لغة الأجسام
Red color There are two colors of red: bold red : meant to translate the word entered in the example into Arabic. And red means thin : used as an example of a sign in the form of a linguistic expression or proverb	Acuh, memperhatikan -tak-, cuek	اهتم ب, انتبه تجاهل: قليل: الإحساس: لامبال: بدون مبالاة: وقف مكتوف اليدين: خالص الرسن

The table above shows that each entry contained in the dictionary is equipped with grammatical information on word classes such as (b) for nouns, (K) for verbs, (s) for adjectives and others. In addition, in some entries there are word abbreviations used as support for the word such as (Adl) which means is, (bhs) which means language, (bhw) which means that and others.

In addition to the abbreviations in the table above, there are still some other abbreviations found in the dictionary which may be seen directly in the dictionary.

In addition, this dictionary not only provides vocabulary, but also example sentences or phrases that can be applied according to needs. As in the word century, in Indonesian there are phrases related to the word century such as the golden century and in the dictionary the word *Abad keemasan* in the entry word century. The existence of popular phrases in Indonesian contained in this dictionary is certainly very helpful for its readers. In addition, there are several formulas as found in the table.

3.2.3 Frame structure

Frame structure is a structure that consists of components that make up the dictionary. The frame structure consists of four main components, namely the table of contents, preface, introduction, and instructions for use. The table of contents component is the initial part of the dictionary that informs all the components in the dictionary. The preface component is the component of the dictionary that comes after the table of contents. This component provides information about the function of the dictionary, the subject of the dictionary study, the user group of the dictionary, the source and criteria of lemma selection, and the scope of the dictionary. The introduction component refers to the introduction made by metalexigraphy, including informing the decision to make the dictionary (Setiawan, [2009](#)).

The following is the frame structure contained in the *al Mufied* dictionary:

- 1) Front cover
- 2) Copyright
- 3) Table of contents
- 4) Introduction
- 5) Mukaddima / Introduction
- 6) Modern dictionary material *al mufied*
- 7) Bibliography
- 8) About the compiler and editor
- 9) Back cover

The data shows that the frame structure of this dictionary is complete because it fulfills the four requirements as mentioned above. The point of use instructions in this dictionary is found in the mukaddima/Introduction chapter. The completeness of the frame structure will make it easier for readers to use the dictionary.

3.2.4 Cross-Reference Structure

Cross-referencing in a dictionary relates to the way in which the dictionary provides reference information to other lemmas in the dictionary. The symbol used for this reference can be by using the → sign or with the word see. The following is the cross-reference structure found in the Al Mufied dictionary.

Table 4. Cross-Reference

NO	Word	Cross-Reference
1	Abah →	Ayah
2	Abang →	Kakak
3	Rambut (tdk ber) →	Gundul
4	Sambit	Lempar

The data above shows the existence of alternative recommended words. The cross-reference marked with the → symbol indicates that the referred word is the recommended word. The words before the → sign are living words and are used by Indonesian speakers. However, the word that has been used is actually the wrong form according to Indonesian language rules. To facilitate dictionary users' understanding of word errors, the dictionary provides a tool in the form of cross-references. For example, the words *abah*, *abang*, *sambit* are forms that are often used but wrong. The forms *ayah*, *kakak*, and *lempar* should be chosen.

3.2.5 Access structure

Access structure is a dictionary structure that makes it easy for users to get or find the information they want to get from the dictionary Hausman and Wiegard (1989) use the terms external access and internal access. External access can be helped from macro-structure tools in the form of alphabetic sorting of lemmas, while internal access can be helped from micro-structure in the form of lemma markers, such as meaning numbering that can help search for specific target lemmas (Setiawan, 2009). Al-Mufied Dictionary also includes instructions for use.

The instructions explain that this dictionary is compiled using the root method, for example from the word "*pukul*" is derived to "*hit*", "*terpukul*", "*pukulan*", "*pemukul*", and "*pemukulan*". Searchable words, such as "*pukul*" and its derivatives, are placed after the word "*puji*" and before the word "*pula*". In addition, the arrangement of this dictionary follows alphabetical order, with verbs (in the form of *fi'il madhi*) placed at the beginning rather than nouns, e.g. the word "*makan*" is placed above the word "*makanan*", so if you want to look up the word food, you have to look up

the base word in the form of a verb, except in the case of words that only have nouns such as "pena", these nouns are also arranged in alphabetical form. For example, the word "memprihatinkan" is translated from its Arabic word "menyedihkan".

Some words may be difficult to know or the basic form of the word is not agreed upon, for example the word "pelajar" in this dictionary the word "pelajar" is included in the entries "ajar" and "learner" and the *jamak* forms that exist are only *jamak taksir* while *jamak mudzakkar salim* and *jamak muannas salim* are not quoted except *mulhaq*. This dictionary is equipped with several signs that the author uses to make it easier for readers to understand this dictionary, which are as follows:

3.3. Advantages and Disadvantages of Al mufied Dictionary

Compared to similar existing Indonesian-Arabic dictionaries, this dictionary has a number of features that make it very easy for users to apply words or phrases or search for similarities in Arabic. As for the advantages: Almost all translations of the dictionary entries can be applied easily and accurately in spoken and written Arabic. Almost all entries are given their Indonesian equivalents to make it easier to understand their meaning, their Arabic translations are also given their equivalents (in their own language), and even explanations of semantic distinctions are given in brackets. Most of the entries in this dictionary are equipped with linguistic labels in the form of word class designations and other designations, such as abbreviations, language varieties, respectful varieties, harsh varieties, and proverbs.

The dictionary comes with Arabic explanations in the introduction. Almost all Indonesian words, phrases, idioms and expressions that exist today and are used by Indonesian speakers. While words, phrases, idioms, phrases or sentences that are no longer used are no longer in this dictionary. This makes this dictionary more efficient and economical. This dictionary is designed as a general dictionary and not a specialized technical dictionary (specialized dictionary). Any person of any profession or discipline can obtain the Arabic meaning of the phrase, expression, idiom or sentence he is looking for. From this dictionary we will learn about translating terms in the fields of medicine, technology, social, political, religious, literary culture, and communication. The aim is to help users when they want to express their thoughts in written and spoken Arabic, and not just a dictionary to understand what the entry means.

The weaknesses of the Mufid dictionary include: the absence of transliteration rules in the Mufid dictionary, there is no phonetic information (sound) in this dictionary, there is no semantic information (connotation) in this dictionary, there is no argumentation or shaohad (proof of

meaning) in this dictionary (Harun, [2019](#)). Absence of transliteration rules, transliteration is the replacement of a type of writing, letter by letter from one alphabet to another (Widiyono et al., [2022](#)). Transliteration rules are very important in dictionaries because they help readers to pronounce words correctly, understand texts in foreign languages, understand grammar and word structure, avoid mistakes, and facilitate cultural and information exchange between different languages and cultures. With correct transliteration, the dictionary becomes a more useful and effective resource in learning and communicating in a foreign language.

Absence of phonetic information Phonetics is the study of sound from the perspective of the nature of sound in conversation and the impact felt by the listener (sound as language) (Nasarudin et al., [2023](#)). This study does not concern itself with the meaning or gist of sounds in a particular specialized language (Masyhur, [2022](#)). Therefore phonetic information is important in a dictionary to help users pronounce words correctly in a foreign language, avoid mistakes, improve comprehension, and enhance their communication skills (Izzan, [2010](#)). This allows the dictionary to be a more effective tool in facilitating language learning and cross-language communication.

No semantic information, as we have learned, semantics is a subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with meaning (Chaer, [2016](#)). Semantics in dictionaries may also include additional information such as examples of usage in sentences, synonyms, antonyms, or etymological information (word origins) (Fadisar et al., [2017](#)). All of these help readers to better understand and use words correctly in various contexts. According to Harun, this dictionary does not have proofs of meaning, Proofs are very important in a dictionary because they provide practical information about the way the word or phrase is used in real contexts. Thus, proofs are an important tool in a dictionary as they help users to better understand, use, and communicate more effectively in the language.

4. Conclusion

Noor Al-Mufied has compiled a useful dictionary as a first step to addressing the problems faced by students in almost all pesantren today. The problem is not only related to the comprehension of Arabic texts, but also to the ability of the students to express their thoughts and ideas in Arabic. Based on the analysis of its morphological structure, the systematic model of compiling this dictionary is based on the lafadz system using the basic method and arranged alphabetically. This dictionary not only provides vocabulary, but also example sentences or phrases that can be applied according to the needs. The writing of this dictionary is based on taking

and recording words, word groups, and sentences from Arabic and Indonesian texts from various disciplines. As such, this dictionary can also enrich the vocabulary of students.

This dictionary has a complete structure ranging from macro structure, micro structure, frame structure, cross-reference structure and access structure. One of the advantages of this dictionary is the alphabetical arrangement of the Indonesian language, which makes it easier to find words, as well as the inclusion of popular expressions in Indonesian which adds to its appeal. However, there are some shortcomings, such as translations that are too literal and some other aspects that have not been covered. However, this dictionary is ideal and can be used as a good reference for Arabic learners from various backgrounds. Due to limitations, this study only analyzed the morphological structure of the dictionary. It is hoped that further studies can discuss other aspects of this dictionary to complement the shortcomings in this study.

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